









# "The United States of Europe!"

A Watchword from the O.d International of Karl Marx

Let our appeal to the People, that in the face of burning villages and smoking battlefields; in the face of the frightful butchery made by new engines of destruction, amid the ruins, the miseries, the crimes of all sorts which make up the hideous cortege of war, they shall swear with us to labor to conquer for themselves such form of government as shall render for ever impossible the renewal of these fratricidal strife, and shall secure in conformity with the principles of our league. THE ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

By J. Bruce Glasier, in London Labor Leader.

**A** MOST murderous din of the Franco-German war, the International Association of Workingmen which had its headquarters at Basel made the above "appeal to all Europe." These were all sorts of its inspiring words, but they bequeathed to us the memorable watchword—memorable but long almost forgotten—"The United States of Europe."

The phrase contains one of these germinating ideas which, though lost and buried in the debris of history, never die, but soon or late find a little moist soil, and forthwith send up into the light a green shoot which blossoms and spreads into a rich verdure of hope for the world.

The United States of Europe. The thought of these words, once it has entered our minds, is not likely ever to leave us. We shall hope, think, great deal about it, and make others think too, during our anti-militarist campaign.

There can, it seems to me, be no truer test of the elan and courage of our Socialist convictions, at this hour, than the test of the resolute-ness of our anti-militarist principles. If they fail us, or rather, if we fail them, we shall go the way of the Christian churches, and of all the reformers, republicans and democrats, whose faith has faded out of their finger tips when they have been brought face to face with the dread economic political consequences of their creeds.

Yet, in our Socialist ranks, there are some who while re-affirming their devotion to internationalism and peace, declare that we must be doubly armed to avert the danger of a German invasion. But what if, however much we arm ourselves, we should be unable to overcome Germany? Would all then be lost?—would our hope of Socialism perish? Consider the position of those other countries, which, as our national anthem devotedly assures us, "are nations not so best as we" and "must in their turn to tyrants fall." Consider Finland. Is Finland strong enough to defeat Russia? Or Denmark or Holland—are they strong enough to resist Germany? Must therefore these nations fall and be forever fallen? Is there no hope for them except in a victorious army or navy? Yet, if it be essential to us as British citizens or as Socialists that we must be strong enough to fight any two powers on earth, how can it be less essential for these smaller nations to do the same, which obviously they cannot do. And are they less happy than we? I doubt it. It is probable that in their smallness they are greater than we are in our bigness. Finland and Denmark at least, are more advanced toward Socialism, politically than is Great Britain.

I shall not here discuss the question as to whether modern highly organized industrial nations can be

conquered by military conquest at all. For many years some of us have been asking that question of ourselves and of our audiences, and Mr. Angell, in his book, "Europe's Great Illusion" has submitted ingenious and striking arguments to prove that no nation can conquer another against its will. The Boers were reduced to submission by a war that well might reduce Great Britain to extremity—with what result? With the result that the Boers live, as much their own Boer life, and are politically as powerful as ever. Were Britain to defeat Germany or Germany to defeat Britain would not our palaces and slums, our churches and race courses, our stock exchanges and pawnshops—yes, and our taxation of land values and Socialist meetings be with us just as before?

But this, though a highly interesting and a practically important consideration, is, I admit, an entirely opportunist one. Our main concern as Socialists, is not with what immediate consequences might result from conquest or defeat as the result of war, but to use our utmost might to render war impossible, and in so doing to pioneer the way of international peace, to make a beginning of the end of all the burdens of armaments, to make a beginning of the beginning of the brotherhood of nations, and not the least, to demonstrate the fearlessness and power of our Socialist faith.

Our continental brethren are with us in our crusade. In every European land the Socialists are wrestling valiantly against militarism, and flinging themselves in front as a vanguard line of peace. With a magnificent courage our Swedish comrades resisted and abjured the agitation for war against Norway, when Norway revoked its allegiance to the Swedish crown. With clasped hands our French and German comrades intervened between their governments when war between them was threatened over Morocco; and even our young Serbian comrades, few in numbers amidst an ignorant and excitable populace, at the risk of their lives, stood out against recourse to arms when the streets of Belgrade were resounding with cries of war against the annexation of Bosnia by Austria.

These are worth a thousand Agincourts. In the splendid chivalry and humanity of actions such as these is the fair white blossom of our red-robbed evangel of Socialism revealed!—Therein, and not surely amidst the jingo gesticulations and hosannas to Dreadnoughts in which to our amazement and shame some whom we regarded as leaders in our ranks have joined.

The United States of Europe! That heralding cry from the Old International begins now, I think, to ring clearer and louder in our ears. For how shall we establish peace unless we organize the means and conditions of peace?

But why, it may be asked, should we raise the question of the federation of European states at this juncture? Should we not be content for

the present like Mr. Stead and the archbishop with an international court of arbitration, meanwhile keeping our powder dry and our guns polished? We must be content with nothing for the present that is neither going to be effective for the future. A court of arbitration or some such international council is certainly better than none at all. It may lead to better things. But a court of arbitration which must from its very nature be an outside tribunal—a tribunal representative of foreign powers and foreign interests, and which leaves the nations in possession of armies and navies, can ever command obedience. Armies and navies are for the purpose of fighting, and if there is to be no fighting of what use is it having armies and navies at all? But nations are not likely to give up their armaments so long as neighboring nations remain foreign nations to them, with rival interests and tariffs, and suspicious and dread of each others' doings. There is nowhere in the world today, nor has there ever been in the world's history any security of peace between nations possessed of rival standing armies. Armies make war, and war makes armies.

The Republic of America and the Commonwealths of Australia and South Africa afford us, perhaps, rough outlines of the type of federation that might be adopted in Europe. The United States of America covers an area almost as large and industrially as varied as Europe. It contains more separate states and parliaments, and even more diverse races. Each state makes its own laws and has complete autonomy except with respect to collective defence, foreign treaties, tariffs, and certain federal rules that are considered necessary for the preservation of the common independence, unity, and responsibility of them all.

## What They Do or What They Say

By Mita Tupper Maynard

**S**O EX-PRÉSIDENT Eliot thinks the Socialists in Milwaukee are all right because responsibility has made them opportunists, and says they keep still about their dream designs on private property and the home.

You would think that even a college president might have learned by this time the difference between private property and the private ownership of social capital, but we must be patient.

The world's ignorance is slow to lift, particularly that ignorance born of minds moulded by the culture institutions of capitalism.

But that the Socialists in Milwaukee say nothing about their revolutionary purposes is a mistake. We were in the city right after the November election and caught the echoes of the campaign bitterness, a campaign virulent in the vicious attacks made on Socialism and the Socialists.

"How are the Socialist city officials making out?" a railroad official was asked. "Oh, they are giving a good administration," he answered. "You can't find fault with what the Socialists do; it's what they say that is objectionable."

"I should think that was a change at least; campaign talk usually promises much better than official acts fulfill," the visitor replied.

But this comical objection seems to be the chief grievance. The newspapers affirmed that no virtue or wisdom in office could atone for the harm done by the campaign; class has been arraigned against class; wild dreams of revolutionary change had been awakened. They had sown the wind and society would reap the whirlwind. Such was the tenor of the comment.

This is more rational than it sounds. At this stage of the game the big capitalists have little reason to object to what the Socialists do.

They cannot put any fundamental principles into operation. Existing laws will not let them. They can let the voters know what they would do if they could. They can make clear the far-reaching revolutionary program they have as a goal and they can cultivate the class solidarity which is to lead to that goal; and these things they do in clearest fashion during campaigns and at all times as occasion offers.

No wonder that the Socialist campaign in Milwaukee grieved the spirits of those who would like to believe the vote there is merely "a protest

Even under the German empire today, we see four separate kingdoms and some twenty separate states, each of which has an independent parliament and formerly had an independent army—now, all united under a federal government, Austria and Russia (civil as the latter power specially is) have united under them nations of quite diverse races, language, religion, industry, and social customs.

Surely what monarchs can accomplish by force for their own aggrandizement, the nations of Europe can accomplish by peaceful means in their own mutual interest.

There are, I know, thousands of difficulties in the way as there is in the way of all great achievements; our task is to overcome them. The position of our self-governing colonies would have to be considered; but that is a matter that will soon have to be dealt with in any case. The colonies will either demand a federal union with Britain or independence. Ramsay MacDonald, in his "Socialism and Empire," favors a federal union between Britain and the colonies and perhaps America—an idea quite compatible with that of the federation of European nations.

The selection of an official international language presents the one great obstacle; yet it can hardly be an insurmountable one; as each country would still preserve its own national speech. For a thousand years Latin was the international tongue of Europe. The choice would, I suppose, lie between English, French and German.

These are but a few notes on what is a big, but I hope, inspiring idea. Unless our campaign has a definite object; unless it boldly attempts to clear the way forward to some new and effective end; unless it has an "ideal beyond the sunset" of our everyday thoughts and conveniences—it will, I fear, be barren of any permanent result. Workers of all countries unite—let the workers of Europe lead the way, and bring the nations with them.

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# As to Class and Sex

By Ernest Untermann

**W**HILE the Socialist party has fulfilled all the demands of women so far as economic and political equality is concerned, the capitalist states of this country and of other countries have not gone so far, with very few exceptions. This has given birth to the present movement for women's suffrage.

The women's suffrage movement is not a class-movement, but a sex-movement. In the United States, this movement is composed of women of all classes, and its principal demand is full political rights with men.

Working women as well as women of the well-to-do classes are interested in this movement. The Socialist party recognizes the necessity and progressiveness of this movement and assists it in word and deed.

Some comrades are of the opinion that a party socialist should work for this movement only in the Socialist party and independently of the bourgeois suffragists. Others insist that under certain exceptional circumstances, individual socialists and socialist organizations are justified, or even in duty bound, to work with the bourgeois suffragists. All are agreed that this question of policy under the capitalist system is subsidiary compared to the great value of the suffrage movement for social progress.

The bourgeois women, emphasize the sex-struggle. They work only for political equality with men, not for economic equality of men and women. In other words, the women's suffrage movement does not work for the abolition of class-rule.

Even those bourgeois women, who want economic independence from men, do not care for the emancipation of the working class from the rule of the capitalist class.

The bourgeois suffragists might realize all they want, and the working women would still be in the same condition of economic dependence. Every office in the land might be filled with bourgeois women, and working women would still remain wage-slaves. And so long as wage-slavery exists, most working women would also remain in economic dependence upon men. In other words, the successful realization of the aims of the women's suffrage movement would not abolish class-wage-slavery or sex-slavery for working women.

For this reason, the class-conscious working women should lay more stress on the class-struggle than on the sex-struggle. The best means of accomplishing sex-emancipation for themselves is to make other women class-conscious and bring them into the Socialist party. In this party they can work most successfully for their own independence by working for the overthrow of the capitalist system.

This does not mean that they should not become sex-conscious, or that they should not aim at sex-emancipation at the same time. It means that they can emancipate themselves most successfully as a sex by championing the historical struggle of their class against wage-slavery.

Neither does it mean that they should ignore, or belittle, or antagonize the work of the suffragettes. It means that the work of the suffragettes runs parallel with the aims of the Socialist party, and so far as these two aims are identical, both organizations can work together, and so can individuals of both organizations regardless of class distinctions.


But of the two organizations, the Socialist party deserves the greater consideration of working women, because its aims reach beyond the present social system, and because the female sex of the working class, in its vast majority, cannot be emancipated from man rule within the capitalist system.

## Our Railroad Judges

How They Are Owned by the Corporations—\$250,000 Bribe Offer

Upton Sinclair, in writing about the corruption of the courts, shows how the capitalist interests see to it that decisions are rendered in their favor. Their ownership of the courts is shown in the following Sinclair exposure:

"I spent a great deal of time in studying political and financial conditions in New York city for my two novels, 'The Metropolis' and 'The Moneychangers.' I met many of our financial and political leaders and some of them told me the inside truth about conditions. Among others, I came to know intimately the late James B. Dill, who was a legal authority—his work on corporations is the text book in every law school in this country. He was also one of the half dozen highest-paid corporation lawyers in the country and later he became a member of the court of appeals of the state of New Jersey. He is dead now, and so I presume that I am at liberty to tell some of the facts which he told me out of his own life-long knowledge of the courts of this country. He told me that the supreme court of New York is rotten with corruption. He told me that on one occasion when he was representing the New York Central railroad in an important suit and went to one of the high officials of the road to consult with him about the case, the official took from his desk a typewritten list of the judges of the supreme court of New York state and marked a number of the names with crosses and handed it to Dill with the remark, 'You may bring the suit in any of those districts; those are OUR judges.' He also told me that three or four days after it was made known that he had been appointed to the bench in New Jersey, one of his most intimate friends, a well-known lawyer, came to him with the proposition that Judge Dill's firm in New York city accept a retainer from Mr. E. H. Harriman of fifty thousand dollars per year for five years, and would not do any more. Judge Dill said to me that he had with-  
drawn from corporation practice because he had made more money than



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## Removal Notice

The business offices of the Social-Democratic Herald, Vorwaerts, Naprod and the book department are now located in the new building, at the northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. All persons desiring to do business with any of these departments of the Social-Democratic Publishing company will find the office through the Sixth street entrance. The Co-operative Printery will remain at 344 Sixth street until about the 15th of January.

Owing to the disorganization of the book department caused by moving, book orders may be delayed for a few days. Patience on the part of customers until things get straightened out will be appreciated by the management. It will be only a short time until we have every facility to fill all orders with the greatest possible dispatch.

Recent Herald callers: Frank Chandler, Cleveland, O.; Joseph B. Fenn, Chicago, Ill.; Adrian Rosley, "Pain in Full" company, New York City.

Brookfield, Ill., citizens, who have kept informed on the Garment Workers' strike throughout the country, passed resolutions denouncing police brutality in Chicago and pointing out the effective work of the Milwaukee Socialist administration in settling the Milwaukee end of the strike.

Oklahoma's newspapers seem to be quite unanimous in describing Con-

gressman Berger as "a stocky little man," and the like. Some Oklahoma giants must have been used for the purpose of comparison. As a matter of fact Comrade Berger is of average height being neither short nor tall.

Our comrade, Gustave Theimer, of Elizabeth, N. J., had an interesting exposure of the Singer Sewing Machine company's treatment of its workers in the Elizabeth Evening Times of Dec. 30, which article was refused by the Elizabeth Daily Journal, while the Times made a feature of it. The Singer company, where about 10,000 people are laid off for three weeks, paid off Dec. 31, and Local Elizabeth approved the article and authorized him to distribute 2,000 copies free at the shop gates. They went like hot cakes "and were digested too!" we are informed.

The president and secretary of the German Shoe Workers' union, Joseph Simon and Carl Hoeltermann, have been inspecting American factories and labor conditions in the United States, and are frank in their statements that the American workman is driven much more like a machine than is the custom in Germany. President Simon is also a social member of the Bavarian diet and spoke particularly as to the noticeable lack of daily papers in this country. "My native city, Nuremberg, has a Socialist daily with 38,000 paid subscribers, and Nuremberg is even smaller than Milwaukee. How many cities in America can show such a workingman's paper?"—Ex.

## Victor L. Berger in Oklahoma

(Continued from 1st page.)

of business lives at war with all his brothers. The hand of the one is against the other, and no foe is more terrible to him than the one who is running a neck to neck race with him every day."

### The Milwaukee Victory

In speaking of the Socialist victory at Milwaukee at the Auditorium Wednesday night, Mr. Berger said: "Our government in Milwaukee and in Wisconsin does not, as far as doctrine is concerned, differ from the movement in New York, St. Louis, Oklahoma or Berlin. In other words, we are a part of the international Socialist movement and propagate the same theories of Socialism as they do in London or Paris.

"And it is a gigantic battle that we Milwaukee Social-Democrats have fought and are fighting every day. If we Socialists would ever develop a poet among us, he may sing of the Milwaukee proletariat as they did of the crusaders.

"The last election we won against ten daily papers, and we ourselves are daily papers at our disposal. We won out against all the corporations and all the money interests—us, ourselves, depended on the nickel, dimes and quarters for our own campaign fund. We won out against the insurgents and progressives of all shades—Republicans and Democrats—Henry P. Cochems, the man who

nominated La Follette for president in the Republican convention two years ago, was the Republican candidate I had to defeat for congress.

"We won out against the united efforts of the men's clubs, of the Protestant churches, who thought it was high time to stop the wave of Socialism in Milwaukee, and of the middle class intellectuals, who voted with the Republican insurgents to a man.

"We won out against the united efforts of the saloon element in Milwaukee, the Retail Liquor Dealers' association in Milwaukee came out against us four days before election, because we refused to sign their pledge, although every Republican and Democratic candidate had signed it.

"Now, you will ask: How did you accomplish all of this? We do it by a propaganda of literature. We do it by appealing to the intellect and the common sense of the working class. We do it by appealing to his love for his family, his wife and children, his class, his race; by appealing to all that is human in him."

Old Parties Disintegrating  
It was evident that he hadn't the

## "Back to the Soil"

(Written for The Herald.)

"I hear a lot these days about this 'back to the soil' business," said Casey. "Were ye ever a farmer, Flannigan?" "I never was," replied Flannigan, "but I wud like t' be."

"I suppose ye wud," said Casey. "Most iv us wud like t' be most anything except what we ar-re. I suppose ye'r mind is filled wid pictures iv th' jolly farmer sittin' in front iv his rustic home, wid smilin' nature all around him, watchin' his rowlin' acres smilin' forth th' growin' grain free iv charge. Wid th' passin' iv th' lightnin'-rod agent, th' green-goods game an' th' gold brick swindle, ye wud imagine th' r-rural existence shud be wan grand, sweet song."

"Whin ye can thrain th' modest an' obligin' cow t' go out an' rummage ar-round in th' clover all day an' come back at night in such a condition th' wud a little coasn' an' some gentle manipulation ye can induce her t' squirt a tin pail full iv uncondensed milk, why shud ye yearn fr th' struggle an' strife iv th' city? Whin th' humble hog will stuff himself day by day an' do everything but stah himself t' furnish a wid port an' pickled pigstief, why shud ye grieve fr th' glitter an' glamor iv metropolitan gaiety?"

Whin th' bustlin' hen will near strangle herself layin' ye four-cint eggs, why shud ye envy th' poverty stricken thrust company or th' unraymunerative street railway monopoly? Whin ye can be lulled t' slumber be th' er-rickets amid th' scent iv new mown hay wirth eighteen dollars a ton, why shud ye hanker fr th' rattle an' bang iv th' coal wagon an' th' smell iv th' shlock-yar-rds?

"I felt th' same as ye do, Flannigan, but I find, there's two sides t' th' story. I'm radin' a book th' other day he felly be th' name of Binson, an' he figures out be government stathistics th' t' average farmer an' his wife dr-drag down fr their thridin' toil th' stupiduous sum iv wan dellar an' eleven cints, per day—fifty-five cints apiece. Whin ye shoop t' think iv sthicken' ye'r bare feet out into th' middle iv a fr-rusty mornin' about four o'clock, wid th' mercury thyrin' t' knock th' bubble off th' bottom iv th' tube, an' throttin' ar-round a hundred-an'-forty-acre farm, doin' lar-rge an' small chores till eight o'clock in th' evenin', all fr fifty-five cints, 'twill give ye some pause I shudn't wonder."

"An' how does he figure ut out, Flannigan? Does th' hog get th' cholera an' th' chicken th' pip? They

do not. Th' foam'n' milk still rush-es tumultuous into th' pail, th' industrious hog continues his gluttonous car-rear, an' th' hen kapes on ex-un-din' th' four-cint egg. Th' thrabble, as me frind Ameringer wud say, is th' there ar-re two kinds iv farmers. Wan farms the farm an' th' other farms the farmer. Th' farmer collects maybe aivin cints a pound fr th' hog, an' th' workin' man pays th' meat thrust all th' way fr'm fifteen t' forty cints fr m't. Th' four-cint egg hangs ar-round th' wan-cint mark till 'tis put in cold storage fr six months an' th' proper parties have th' market cornered. Th' creamy flood th' gushed fr'm th' timid cow, he r-runs through a separator th' he paid four prices for, th' cream is sold t' th' butter-factory an' th' skim milk fed t' th' hog. Th' golden grain is cut be a self-binder th' cost th' machinery thrust twenty-five dollars t' manufacture, forty dollars t' induce him t' buy ut, an' fr which he paid wan hundred an' twenty round iron men.

"Shoop, man, shoop," cried Flannigan. "I have changed me mind. I wud not be a farmer."

"No," said Casey, "perhaps ye wud not. But ye will pay th' thrusts four prices fr what he raises, so ye ar-re fully as o'eful t' him as he is."

A. E. CHASE.

## The Demand for Workmen's Compensation

America, in common with all other countries, finds herself today face to face with the demand for labor legislation. Our annual industrial casualty list shows a total of 30,000 killed and 500,000 injured. The existing, and long discredited, employers' liability law fails to secure adequate compensation to the injured workman, while it throws an unnecessarily heavy charge upon the employer; and, at the same time, the law creates unlimited litigation, from a half to a third of the time and expenditure of state and federal courts being taken up with these suits. Workmen and employers agree that we must have a more effective method of adjusting compensation for industrial accidents, and the question to be solved is "What shall be the nature of the law to take its place?"

That question is not yet definitely answered; but state commissions, employers' associations, trade unions, lawyers, insurance corporations, and all intelligent citizens are busy investigating, and are arriving at their several conclusions. The result of all this labor is embodied in the report of the recent Chicago conference on workmen's compensation for industrial accidents (to be had at 50 cents a copy from John B. Andrews, Metropolitan Tower, New York City). This conference was attended by representatives of almost every interest.

slightest doubt in the world that the Socialists would govern the United States at some time in the near future.

"The Republican and Democratic parties are breaking up. That, any one can see," he continued. "The progressives or insurgents, headed by La Follette, Murdock, Bristow, Cummings, Beveridge, Poindexter and others, will be the first new party to grow up from the ruins. But the insurgents cannot survive. They are a compromise. They will fall before Socialism."

"What are we doing in Milwaukee?" he repeated. "We are giving the city the first honest government Milwaukee has ever known. Not only are the masses with us, but the business men are applauding. By the masses I mean not only the laborers and the union men, but the clerks, the shop keepers and the great middle class."

### Typos Banquet Him

Members of the Oklahoma City Typographical union tendered a banquet to Victor L. Berger, Socialist congressman of Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday evening, at the Metropolitan cafe in West Grand avenue, following his address to the Socialist party at the Auditorium earlier in the evening. Prominent members of the typographical union and newspaper men attended.

J. Luther Langston, secretary and treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, acted as toastmaster and short talks were made by different members of the union. Congressman Ber-

ger, who is a member of the International Typographical union, was the principal speaker.

A five-course dinner was served. Among the prominent union men present were: Mike Williams, president of the typographical union; Mont R. Powell, president of the trades council; C. C. Ziegler, president of the state federation of labor; J. Luther Langston, secretary of the federation; Howard M. Casler and Ollie S. Wilson of the "Labor Unit"; George Owen of the Pioneer, Jack Foster of the News and Howard Sharpe, newspaper man from Bartlesville. Prominent Socialists present were Otto Branstetter, secretary of the state Socialist party; Oscar Ameringer, John Hazel and Edward Masfeldt. About twenty members of the typographical union were present.

Turning It Around  
"Father," "Well, what is it?" "It says here, 'A man is known by the company he keeps.' Is that so, father?" "Yes, yes, yes." "Well, father, if a good man keeps company with a bad man, is the good man bad because he keeps company with the bad man, and is the bad man good because he keeps company with the good man?"—Punch.

To Please Mother  
"Do you believe in Santa Claus, little girl?"  
"No; but I pretend to just to please mamma. She thinks I do; and why rob her of her harmless illusions?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### John Spargo

We give herewith the latest picture of John Spargo of New York, the biographer of Karl Marx. It was posed by a Washington photographer and sent us by Comrade Howard Udelwiz, who kindly permits us to reproduce it. Spargo's lecture in Washington is reported to have "made a big hit."

### United States Going Down Hill Morally

Morally the United States is traveling the down hill road as fast as Rome did, according to Clifford G. Roe, who resigned as assistant state attorney of Cook county to fight the white slave traffic in American cities. "The trouble with America," he said, in speaking before a woman's club recently, "is the double standard of morality that welcomes the prodigal son home with open arms and kicks the prodigal daughter out the back door. We have got to have a single standard of morality or there is no hope for the moral life of our country. We will follow in the tracks of Rome. The procurer of girls for resorts is the worst enemy of society. He is far worse than a murderer. The white slave traffic is undermining the government of the country, for it undermines the home, and the home is the life of a country."

### Mail Clerks Disgusted

The railway mail clerks of New England did not display much enthusiasm over the annual report of Postmaster General Hitchcock published yesterday, which showed that there had been a saving in the department during the fiscal year.

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD-Business Dep't

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## The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

**Wanted: One New Subscriber Each Month from Each Present Reader of the Herald During the Present Year---Start Now**

What are you going to do to forward the cause of Socialism during the coming year?

The past year has shown big results in many parts of the country, and especially so here in Milwaukee. We should remember, however, that the results of the past year were largely due to the work done in years that went before.

IF YOU ARE TO HAVE GOOD RESULTS IN 1911, IT WILL BE OWING TO THE ENERGY AND INTELLIGENCE YOU DISPLAY IN PLACING SOCIALISM BEFORE THE PEOPLE OF YOUR COMMUNITY BETWEEN NOW AND THAT TIME.

### The Best Method

The best possible method of distributing Socialist literature is to get a person to subscribe for a Socialist paper. All this will cost you is a little effort. Your Uncle Samuel and the Social-Democratic Publishing company will then see that he gets his medicine in regular doses each week for a year.

### Progress Edition January 28

Every Socialist local in the country and every live hustler should order a bundle of the Progress edition for distribution. As much as one issue of a Socialist paper can do towards arresting the attention of the unconverted, and turning them in the right direction, the Progress edition of The Herald will undoubtedly accomplish.

### Follow It Up

This distribution should then be followed up with a systematic canvass for subscriptions. Thousands of people will pay for their education in Socialism owing to the interest in watching the results of the first administration of a large American city.

### Remember

For every club of eight subscribers secured, you are entitled to a copy of the History of the Milwaukee Campaign and Victory. If you make the canvass and get the regular price for The Herald and pay for them at club rates, it will leave you a nice balance to use in your local work.

**Get Your Order in Early for a Bundle of the Progress Edition**  
One dollar per hundred, \$7.50 per thousand for the Wisconsin edition, and 75 cents per hundred, \$5 per thousand for the national edition.

sarily, by the scheme of economy practiced under the administration of Mr. Hitchcock.

Their particular line of work has, they assert, always been regarded as the most exhausting, both mentally and physically, of any performed by postal employees, but under the present regime it has, they say, in many cases been increased by nearly one-third without extra compensation.

Some of them claim they will be unable to stand the increased work and will have to seek employment of some other kind.—Boston Globe.

### Book Notes

By Emanuel Julius

(Written for The Herald.)

### The New Word

This book is exceptional. You will not meet a volume like it for a good while to come.

Do you like to think? Are you fond of thought-provoking books? Well, if you are, here is the book for you to get.

In a word, the book is ABOUT A WORD. Upward takes the word "Idealist" and tries to define it.

When I first picked the book up I sniffed and suspected that it was a play on words—intellectual gymnastics (to quote Moses, a gentleman well known to students of theology). I regret to say that I do not know his first name. But I soon learned otherwise. Upward rattles philosophical skeletons, shakes bones and chucks on false notions about until we are forced to realize that those simple things we all thought was "literary world's work."

Truth" turn out to be mere superstitions.

He does more than that. He is also constructive (to use a favorite term from the dictionary of the Bergesians phase of the Socialist philosophy). His style is pleasing. After you are through reading the book you'll not it where you can pull it down again for another reading. And even that won't be the end.

Some day I'll give you a short biography of this interesting author. I hoped to have it here today, but somehow or another I simply can't find my notes.

Oh, say, I forgot to tell you who the publisher is. It's The Macmillan company (New York) New York City.

"The Man-Made World or Our Androcentric Culture," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, is an essay into an entirely new field. It is a book about men—as such. It analyzes their essential traits and characteristics as males, and points out what effects an exclusively masculine culture have had upon every department of human life. In successive chapters it considers the influence that men, as males, have had upon the institution of the family, upon the health and beauty of the race, upon art, literature, games and sports, ethics and religion, education, "society" and fashion (1), law and government, crime and punishment, politics and warfare, industry and economics. It concludes with a forecast of a "human" world opposed to a masculine world in which both sexes bear an equal part in the things we all thought was "literary world's work."

## This Book Was Demanded

On file in the office of the Social-Democratic Herald are thousands of letters requesting the "History of the Milwaukee Socialist Movement, Campaign and Victory."

We have been unable to supply the call for this information because it exists only as it is scattered through the files of the Social-Democratic Herald and Milwaukee capitalist papers.

We have decided to publish the information called for in book form—but:

You can't buy it. You can only get it for good, for a little effort to convert your neighbors, friends or shop mates to Socialism.

### What The Book Will Contain

Historical sketch of Socialist movement in Milwaukee, by Victor L. Berger.

Photographs of the conspicuous persons engaged in the historic struggle.

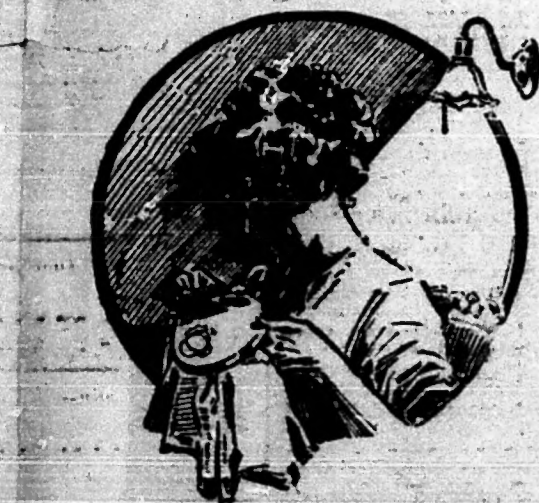
Facsimile cuts of the documents attacking the Socialists and Socialism, and the replies thereto, which the Socialists printed by the hundreds of thousands and distributed through the city, and published in the capitalist press at full advertising rates.

What the elected Milwaukee Socialists have done and planned for the future.

### A Thrilling Chapter

After the election, November 8, we confidently expect to be able to write a concluding chapter which will thrill the nation. It will tell of the capture of the Milwaukee county government, and of Berger and Gaylord breaking into congress from the Fourth and Fifth Wisconsin congressional districts, etc.

**You May Have The Book Free**  
Send in a club of eight yearly subscribers for the Social-Democratic Herald for \$5.00 for the national edition, or \$2.50 for eight yearly subscribers for the Wisconsin edition, and we will register your name, and send the book free.



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It's like sewing in broad daylight. You feel no fatigue nor eye strain after hours of work. The clear, steady glow is so much easier on the eyes than a flickering flame. An electric light is so much more convenient. A twitch of the switch turns it on and off.

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to its columns, which contain the most important and national questions of universal interest as political and social problems now before us.

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# Signal Overalls



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They are different  
Overalls

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The Hinko-Winchors Mfg. Co.







### Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—316 STATE ST.  
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

**OFFICERS:**  
Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 316 State St.  
Recording Secretary—FREDERICK HEATH, 24 Ninth St.  
Secretary—WALTER S. FISHER, 1066 Wisconsin St.  
Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 316 State St.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD:** Henry Rumpel, Walter S. Fisher, John J. Handberg, Albert Walters, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edmund Melus.

**LABEL SECTION:** Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 316 State St. Chairman, Wm. Rader; V. C. M. H. Walsaker; Treas., J. Reicherth; Sec., M. P. Koch; 115 29th St.

**BUILDING TRADES SECTION:** Meetings 3d and 4th Thursday evenings, 316 State St. Chairman, John J. Handberg; Sec., J. Reicherth; Treas., J. Reicherth; 115 29th St.

**Business Agent, Wm. Rader, 316 State St.** (Chartered by A. F. of L. R. T. Dept.)

**THE UNION LABEL** means to stand for "A Better Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The means to the end—labor's freedom. While we employ, let us **USE ITS POWER**

### Union Barber Shops

Always use that card in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

**UNION SHOP**

### FRED. GROSSE

FINE LINEN CIGARS  
577 E. Water St.  
Shading Parlor

### J. N. GAUER

SHAVING PARLOR  
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Opposite South Star St.

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452 REED STREET, Corner Scott

### LOUIS JUNGSMANN BARBER SHOP

826 Ninth St.

### H. C. MURDT SHAVING PARLOR

166 LLOYD ST.  
Ph. Line of Union Cigars

### J. P. KINSELLA Shaving Parlor

227 1/2 Howell Avenue

### ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms  
EMIL TRIESS, Proprietor

### Union Barber Shops

P. A. O. D. A. E.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops. See that your shop is on the list, or look up another.

**West Side:**  
Austermann, A., 559 3rd st. c. Walnut.  
Bagnan, A. F., 600 12th st.  
Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.  
Belsner, J. C., 672 7th st.  
Bernier, H. A., 1028 Cherry street.  
Bethel, Chas., 488 11th st.  
Breutzmann, L., 1241 Walnut.  
Browne, Otto, 314 Clinton street.  
Campbell, H. A., 1416 Tenth street.  
Curtis, R. A., 3371 Lisbon avenue.  
Eckert, John, 1009 Lisbon ave.  
Felsche, J. E., 1422 Walnut st.  
Franz, C. A., 528 Chestnut.  
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.  
Frey, Michael, 10 Sycamore street.  
Friedl, Anton, 1419 Vliet street.  
Fuhs, Edw., 1618 Vliet st.  
Harr, Henry, 2111 Fond du Lac avenue.  
Hise, Chas., 573 Chestnut st.  
Holzapfel, G., 391 3rd st.  
Holzhauer, U. Louis Depot.  
Holzhauer, Peter, 1011 Winnebago.  
Hornbrook, Wm., 745 12th st.  
Huber, Hans, 400 11th st.  
Jungmann, L., 826 9th st.  
Kaufmann, Geo., Chestnut street.  
Klase, George, 343 3d street.  
Kleinhaus & Bradi, 253 Wisconsin street.  
Klinger, D., 1016 Chambers street.  
Koenigs, G., 1103 Chestnut street.  
Kohls, Henry, 1722 Fond du Lac ave.  
Kraemer, Chas., 627 20th street.  
Lang, Gust, 108 Third street.  
Leidinger, Robert, 2029 Center street.  
Lovel, Fred, 164 3d st.  
Mayer, J. A., 603 Wells street.  
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.  
O'Haire, Geo. J., 501 10th St.  
Petri, Richard, 2022 Clybourn st.  
Ratzow, Fred, 12th and Lee sts.  
Polaski, J., 614 35th st.  
Repley, Val, 1341 Cherry st.  
Rudel, W., Fortieth and Grand Av.  
Schenck, Carl, 3323 State st.  
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.  
Schmidt, W. J., 2024 North ave.  
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.  
Schnecker, F., 1746 Walnut.  
Schultz, Albert, 2122 Fond du Lac avenue.  
Schott, C. C., 1128 Barleigh street.  
Sey, J., 286 Clybourn st.  
Schultz & Kuhn, 1481 Green Bay ave.  
Uran, G., 629 Grand Av.  
Wambach, Albert, 1227 Third street.  
Wellhausen, C., 443 3rd st.  
Wittenberg, C., 525 Grand av.  
Yonge, E. W., Third and State.  
Zeidler, M., 602 Tenth street.

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We clean and dye fabrics and skins of every description

Main Office & Works  
614 Mitchell St. Milwaukee

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First President Portland Union  
193 FOURTH STREET

### Ben Rheinfrank Union Made Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings

1439 GREEN BAY AVENUE

### Adolph Heumann SALOON

626 Chestnut St., Milwaukee

### Theo. Twelmeyer Watchmaker and Jeweler

2111 North Avenue

### NOTICE

Save Repairs for any stove made. New and Second Hand Stoves of all kinds.

Get our prices Open Evenings  
**SPECK STOVE REPAIR CO.**  
182 W. Water Street

### THE HOME TEA CO.

383 Green St., Milwaukee

### A Full Line of Groceries

TELEPHONE & CIGAR PRICES

## Experts Give Lie to Gen. Otis' Charges Against Organized Labor

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Testimony, which destroyed the entire foundation of the fabric of charges printed in the current number of Hampton's magazine, stating that the Los Angeles Times newspaper plant was blown up by dynamite has been given in this city by three of the best known American experts in the use of mining explosives. These men are Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of the United States bureau of Mines, and Congressman William H. Wilson and T. D. Nichols of Pennsylvania, both practical miners of many years' experience, to whose expert knowledge is largely due the establishment of the bureau of mines.

One of the many inflated statements in Palmer's article was placed before Director J. A. Holmes, in his office in the bureau of mines, for special consideration. It reads as follows:

"With hellish foreknowledge and precision the bomb was placed in the alley between the stereotyping room and the press room, where tons of ink were stored. It was set for the busy moment at one o'clock when the morning edition is going to press. Swift as light following the road and chaos from the explosion, the ink sent its spray of flames through the

## News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher  
Address all Communications to 316 State St.

### Macmillan Win Notable Victory. Baltimore & Ohio Railway Co. Makes Satisfactory Settlement

What is to be considered one of the most decisive victories ever won by organized labor was brought about a week ago in the settlement of the strike of the machinists on the Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railways, and which has been in progress for the past nineteen months.

On May 7, 1909, the strike was first called, and a general strike was called on June 2, 1909. After making several attempts at a settlement, which resulted in failure at all times, the strike was extended to the B. & O. S. W. on May 2, 1910, and at that time were involved 1,475 men. General Manager Potter of the B. & O. demanded installation of the piece-work system and non-recognition of the union—absolute surrender on the part of the men. This the machinists absolutely refused to concede and made the following demands: Abolition of the piece-work system in all repair shops throughout the entire system. Recognition of the union. Jobs back for strikers and a 6 per cent increase in wages. After a couple of heads had been chopped off by the management the last conference was held by the representatives from all the struck points with the new management at Baltimore last week, and the settlement was accepted which is clearly a great victory for the strikers. We glean the following information from the Wheeling Majority, which will be of interest to many of our readers who have watched the progress of this strike from its beginning:

**The Terms**  
By the terms of the settlement the men are to receive an increase of 6 per cent in the wages over that paid at the time of the calling of the strike. They are to be reinstated as rapidly as the union can furnish the men. This will not be very rapidly, as hundreds of men are working at other points now. The piece work system, the chief cause of the strike, is to be abolished in all repair shops on the entire system, being in vogue only at Mt. Clare and Glenwood, constructing shops.

**History of the Great Strike**  
The International Association of Machinists had been doing business with the management for four years to the satisfaction of both parties. There was a change, however, in the official head of motive power department made in Nov. 1909, and the newly appointed general superintendent of motive power, J. D. Harris, was very arbitrary and refused to reason or consider the men or their wants. The men stood it for six months owing to the panic, but were forced to walk out of the Baltimore, Md., shops on May 7, 1909, as 97 out of 105 were to be discharged because they rebelled against the acceptance of piece work and Harris' arbitrary attitude. Two hundred and twelve men struck May 7, 1909.

Every effort was made by officers of the association to avoid a general strike. Harris was backed by his uncle, the third vice president of the road, who dared the association to call a general strike, and finally the general strike was called on the B. & O. main lines on June 2, 1909, involving another 738 men, making a total of 1,050 men who stopped work.

**First Conference**  
After eleven months a conference was held. Potter and Harris still insisted that the men must give up without any assurances at all. They refused and information was spread broadcast by the officials that the strikers could never work for the B. & O. again.

**Strike Extended**  
On May 2, 1910, the strike was extended to the B. & O. Southwestern, a subsidiary line of the B. & O., involving another 325 men. During the next six months five conferences were held with Vice President G. L. Potter and General Superintendent Harris, but it was the same old story—the men could never work for the road again unless they surrendered unconditionally. The men refused upon each occasion, even though the public and thousands of union men declared that their cause was a lost one.

**Arrest Union Leaders**  
Vice President Walter Ames and four members of the Baltimore lodge were arrested and charged with conspiracy and attempts to dynamite buildings. Those who were near the doors and windows escaped; the others sank down with the red blast in their lungs.

Before answering the question as to whether or not dynamite could have ignited printers' ink, Director Holmes turned to a list of what is termed "permissible explosives," namely, those that have passed the test of the bureau and will not ignite gas or dust in mines. Here he pointed to the California brands turned out by the Giant Powder Co.—the source from which it is charged the dynamiters procured their supply—and then made the following statement:

"These permissible explosives, in my opinion, would not have set fire to ink or oils. No, nor gas either. A test which would place an explosive in the permissible list for mine gas would stand as well for the ordinary house gas."

Then Director Holmes was asked the direct question upon which the whole terrible charge against labor hangs, the question of whether flames followed the use of these explosives. Here is his frank answer:

"I have never known of a mine explosion that was followed by a body of flame such as is described. Yes, a gas explosion would have ignited that ink."

### WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

**GENERAL OFFICERS**  
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 316 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas., 558 Third street, Milwaukee, Wis.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
WM. KATZMANN, 785 Pearl street, Kenosha, Wis.  
THEODORE ZICK, 318 East Water street, Watertown, Wis.  
WM. HAMANN, 643 Durer street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
WALTER S. FISHER, 1137 Eighth street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
W. H. SMALF, Scott and First streets, Wausau, Wis.

**UNFAIR—WAS IT?**  
The United States Supreme Court has just struck the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as unconstitutional. The Labor Unions, therefore, are no longer under the thumb of the Anti-Trust Law. The Labor Unions have secured a victory which has been long desired. It's UP TO YOU!

Notice given that the shop of the Sullivan-Printing company had been struck.

The Structural Iron Workers reported that the Milwaukee-Western Fuel company was still antagonistic and delegates were asked to report back.

On motion the secretary cast one ballot for the election of Bro. Reicherth as corresponding secretary, Bro. Brodde for secretary-treasurer, Bro. Weisenfuh as sergeant-at-arms, and Bro. Weber as business agent.

Moved that the matter of the Germania Sick and Benefit society paper, the "G. U. G.," and of the Good Fellow camp of the Woodmen, being printed in a non-union shop at Medford, Wis., be taken back to the different organizations who have members in the society and that they take steps to have the paper return to union conditions. Carried.

### RECEIPTS FOR EVENING

Glove Workers, 6	\$4.50
Carpenters, 322	4.18
Carpenters, 1053	3.49
Machinists, 234	12.00
Asbestos Workers, 19	1.00
Pattern Makers' association	6.19
Glass Blowers, 15	4.05
Coopers, 30	8.30
Painters, 160	3.00
Musicians, 8	9.00
Typographers, 10	1.86
Picture Machine Operators, 164	2.10
Molders, 166	2.12
Clothing Cutters, 195	2.40
Pile Drivers, 47	1.50
Waiters, 50	2.68
Amal. Glass Workers, 22	.70
Feeders, Helpers and Job	
Pressmen, 27	4.75
Brewery Workmen, 9	21.00
John Reichert, Labor Day	23.50
Plasterers, 138	3.75
Carpenters, 1586	.44
Painters, 1066	.279
Brewery Engineers and Fire	
men, 25	2.40
Brewery Malsters, 89	4.40
Brewery Teamsters, 72	10.50
	\$142.90

### DISBURSEMENTS

F. J. Weber, scrubbing	\$5.00
F. J. Weber, postals	.45
Office rent	22.00
F. J. Weber, salary	50.00
Executive board meeting	4.00
W. S. Fisher, labor news	10.00
Mil. S.-D. Publishing Co., Na	
prozd. adv.	12.50
Per capita tax, Wis. Fed. of La	

**Frank Douster BAKERS' HOME**  
Saloon and Pool Room  
810 Chestnut Street Milwaukee, Wis.

**OSCAR RADEMAKER**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Phone Grand 3853 Room 8, Northwestern Bldg.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MILWAUKEE NATIONAL BANK OF WISCONSIN AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 31, 1910

### RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$2,283,512.46
U. S. Bonds	450,000.00
Other Bonds	77,000.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	160,000.00
Other Real Estate	20,700.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	22,500.00
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	807,372.37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,821,084.83</b>

### LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock Paid in	\$ 450,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	147,061.46
Circulation Outstanding	445,800.00
Due Depositors	2,778,223.37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,821,084.83</b>

### DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

J. F. WM. INBUSCH, Of Dahlgren & Inbusch Co.  
FERD. MEINECKE, Of A. Meinecke & Son.  
CARL PENSCHORN, Of Meinecke Toy Co.  
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WM. F. FILTER, Cashier JNO. F. STROHMMEYER, Ass't Cashier





**Of the Highest Grades—Reduced in This Sale to Choice of the Lot for**

**\$1<sup>35</sup>**

**Without question our Greatest Sale of Fancy Shirts. An opportunity to select a year's supply at unprecedented savings.**

Signed in presence of



**DAVIDSON**

STICKLEMAN BROWN, Manager.

All next week beginning Sunday night  
Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday

Cohn and Harris present

**RYMOND  
HITCHCOCK**Assisted by  
Flora Zabelle and large  
Company in  
**The Man Who  
Owns  
Broadway**PRICES: Nights 25c to \$1.50  
Matinees 25c to \$1.00  
Seats now on Sale.**BIJOU**Beginning Mat. Tomorrow 2:30  
Other Matinees Wednesday and Saturday**Triumphant Return  
Vaughan Glaser's**Only Authorized Version of  
**St. Elmo**With **MARTIN L. ALSOP**  
And the Original Co.N.B. This is the only correct and  
Authorized Version of Auguste  
Eugene Wilson's Book

Every Scene Especially Painted

Week Com. Sun. Jan. 15  
The Big Show coming again  
Owing to the enormous successAn arrangement has been made for  
**The Defender of Cameron Dam**

Same Great Co. and Production

**Ethical Hall  
Free Lecture Course**

558 Jefferson Street

**Rev. Harvey Dee Brown's  
LECTURER**subject for  
**SUNDAY, JAN. 8th.****"The Master Force in  
Social Evolution."**Musical Programme with each Lecture  
**ADMISSION FREE**  
Special Invitation to City and County  
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Gardener  
Recorder (Maximum Salary \$1,500.)Office of the Board of City Service  
Commissioners, City Hall, Jan. 7,  
1911.Competitive examinations for the  
positions of gardener and for recorder  
(at Public Museum) will be held  
at the above office on Thursday, Jan.  
10, 1911, at 9 o'clock a. m.General requirements for both positions:  
United States citizenship;  
residence in the city of Milwaukee  
for the last three years next preceding  
the date of application; age, 21  
years or more; good recommendations;  
health and habits.Special requirements for gardeners:  
Common school education, and experience  
in the care and propagation of  
greenhouse plants and shrubbery.Special requirements for recorder:  
Knowledge of bookkeeping, a fair  
business training, a good general education  
and some knowledge of natural history.Applicants in writing for both positions  
to be presented personally up  
to and including Monday, Jan. 16,  
1911, on the proper blanks to be obtained  
at the above office.**FRANK A. KREHLA,**  
President,  
**WM. W. McINTYRE,**  
**WM. GUTENKUNT,**  
**FRED C. RUNGE,**  
Commissioners,  
**JOHN J. VLACH,**  
Secretary.

S. D. H. Jan. 7 &amp; 14.

**Henry Harbicht's Place**Bottle Room, Keg Beer and Tap  
Bottle Room, from 10:30 on  
3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.**Robbery, Up-to-Date****Milwaukee Has Been a Victim for Years. Socialists to the Rescue**

There are different kinds of robbers. There is the good old-fashioned kind, like Jesse James, who pointed a revolver at his victim. And then there is the more recent specimen of a robber whose method is to sell a city him service for good money.

If a regiment of rough riders should enter the city of Milwaukee and ride up and down our streets and hold up prosperous merchants and manufacturers for a million and a half of dollars in cold cash, that would be considered a terrible outrage. It would be very live news. The newspapers would have long stories about it. And all over the country there would be terrible excitement.

But when Mr. Charles Mullen, superintendent of street construction in the Milwaukee department of public works, publishes facts and figures which go to show that during the past ten years the city has been separated from \$1,500,000 through a viciously incompetent policy in the repair of macadamized streets, the people of Milwaukee don't hear much about it.

It is not a mixed-up, involved affair. It is all so clear that anybody can understand it. For years now, in macadam resurfacing, it has been the policy to lay TWELVE inches of new material. In many other cities, instead of a twelve-inch new surface, they lay a six-inch surface. AND IT IS THEIR EXPERIENCE THAT A SIX-INCH SURFACE WEARS JUST AS WELL AS A TWELVE-INCH SURFACE.

This amounts to saying that we have been THROWING AWAY MONEY on pavements. On macadam repair alone, we have spent

TWICE WHAT IS NECESSARY. During the coming year six-inch resurfacing will be the policy instead of twelve-inch.

Do you wonder that an injunction was gotten out in the attempt to restrain the city from paying Mullen his salary? The claim was that Mullen had not lived in Milwaukee a year. What a cheap, grandstand piece of foolishness! The real trouble was not that Mullen knew too little about Milwaukee. The whole trouble was that Mullen knew too much about paving. Paving standards are the same in Milwaukee, New York or Walla Walla. What is good paving in Milwaukee. A man doesn't have to know much about Milwaukee in order to know good paving. This is why some of the contract grabbers hate Mullen.

And remember this, Mr. Citizen. If there had been competent ability and even reasonable honesty in street construction, the whole matter of HIGH TAXES would not be the problem it is. There is the money of a city one year and some other year you've got to get it back. We, of today, have to PAY TODAY for the easiness of YESTERDAY.

A million and a half thrown away in ten years on macadam repair alone—that is certainly going some. The new policy in paving repair will mean a saving of \$100,000 the coming year.

If anybody asks you whether the Social Democrats have placed any experts in the city service, explain to your inquirer about some of the activities of Charles Mullen, Esq., superintendent of street construction, and very much on the job.

CARL SANDBURG.

**Another Bading Botch!**

Dr. Bading, former health commissioner, was a young and inexperienced practitioner before he was elevated by the city mayor, Sherbie Flecker, to the health commissioner's ship. Straightway, however, he became artificially famous through newspaper puffing and his own abilities as a press agent for himself, and the incessant boasting finally gave the people of the city the idea that he was a very wonderful man and that they had one of the greatest health commissioners in the land.

So much was this superstition in the air that even the Social Democrats, when they carried the city last year, were disposed to reappoint him. They took the precaution, however, to investigate his achievements and qualifications, and were astounded to find that instead of being a wonder he had been an actual failure, that he had shielded the factory lords from the laws requiring sanitary work shops, and had made a botch of every undertaking that came within the province of his department.

While Bading was health commissioner the city bought a tract of land on the "Blue Mound" road for an isolation hospital site, and it was finally determined to locate a building for advanced tuberculosis cases there. The building was designed and built under Bading's complete supervision. It is now ready to be furnished—BUT IT IS A FEARFUL BOTCH!

Evidently Bading was not posted on modern methods of erecting sanitarium buildings for tuberculosis. The plans could not have been worse, if someone had tried to make them a failure. The modern cottage plan was not used, but a square two-story and attic brick building was put up.

Instead of putting the fresh air verandas on the southern sunny side, they were placed on the north side—it's enough to make a horse laugh! The front door opens into a ward, instead of into an office or a general reception room. This ward is on the shady side of the building! The sunny side—the south exposure—is given to individual rooms for the incurables who would probably die and who are past being helped by direct sunlight. And just outside these rooms is a thin strip of veranda

where patients if they sat out there would be looking in the windows at the dying!

The main floor is arranged for men and the second story for women. The toilet arrangements are ridiculously inadequate. No dining room has been provided but a room on the north side of each floor for office purposes might be utilized. The kitchen on the main floor is ill-arranged and too small for the requirements. And right here is a pitiful arrangement—a dumb-waiter runs up from the kitchen to the second story, and on the second story opens into THE MATRON'S SLEEPING ROOM! Food

would, therefore, have to be carried from that room, through the halls, to whatever room was used as a dining room for the women.

A glaring defect is the utter lack of lockers. There are many others that lack of space forbids us to enumerate. The entire building is a crime against Milwaukee. And it is probable that it will have to be remodeled at great cost before it can be used.

Here we have a specimen of the work of Milwaukee's "greatest health commissioner!" Milwaukee ought to take Doc Bading by the scruff of the neck out to the building and give him a sound cuffing!

**AUDITORIUM****PEOPLE'S CONCERT**Chr. SYMPHONY  
**Bach's ORCHESTRA 10c**

Every Sunday, 3 P. M. Sharp

**NEW STAR**

Com. Sunday Matinee Jan. 8

**The Tiger Lillies Company**

with

**MATT KENNEDY**

Everybody's Favorite

**ADDED ATTRACTION****ZALLAH****"The Dancing Venus"****AT THE NEW****CRYSTAL**

The kind of acts you like to see

Week of January 9th

**Tom Linton**

and his

**Jungle Girls**

5--other big Acts--5

**PRICES, 10c, 20c, 30c****MAJESTIC**

Week Com. Monday Mat.

**Mabel Hite & Mike****Doulin in "A Double Play."**

Alberti

3 Leightons

Armstrong &amp; Co.

Earl &amp; Curtis

5 Salsuda Japs

Lillian Ashley

Balsara

Majesticops

Evenings 10c to 75c

**ALHAMBRA**

Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre

Sunday Night and All-Week

Popular Matinees Wed. and Sat.

**"BAILEY & AUSTIN"**

in the Aerial Musical Comedy

**Impress**

Week Starting Sunday Mat. Jan. 8

**De Haven, Sidney****7 Matinee Girls 7**

Spectacular Singing &amp; Dancing Novelty

**West & Van Stelen**

Comedy Musical Artist

**Edwin George**

Comedian and Musical Juggler

**Braggar Brothers**

Comedy Far Artists

**Jere Sanford**

Whistling and Yodeling Comedian

**Springer & Church**

Presenting Character C. West's Novel Sensation

**PRICES: 10c, 20c**

Two Shows every Sunday 2:00 and 3:30

**GAYETY The People's**

Sunday and all Week

**Sam Howe Comedian**

and his Love Makers

**A Live Wire Show with an****all-star cast. 35 Singing and****Dancing Girls, 10 Singing and****Dancing Men****COLUMBIA THEATRE**

Com. Sunday, Matinee at 2:30

The Stirring American Drama

**The "INDIANS SECRET"**

A Story of Life on the Frontier

By the

**Morris-Thurston Stock Co.****DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT**

11th and Walnut Streets

Com. Sun. Mat. Jan. 8th at 2:30

**The****Clara Turner Players**

Present

**America's Greatest Pastoral Drama****"An Orphan's Prayer"**

and a Comedy

11th and Walnut Streets

**SIXTH GRAND MAMMOTH  
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC  
MASK  
CARNIVAL****Saturday, January 28  
AUDITORIUM HALLS**

Our masquerades in the past were the finest ever seen in Milwaukee. We will endeavor to surpass all other carnivals and make this the one grandest, biggest and most stupendous show of all.

Entertainment of the Highest Class—Orderly, Polite, Clean, Moral.

**\$400 in PRIZES for \$400  
Best Maskers**

Prize Contestants must be on Floor at 9:30

It is none too early for organizations, branches, unions and individuals to plan groups, costumes and characters—now. In fact, rumor has it that some have been considering this matter ever since our last carnival. If you have not already done so, it is well worth your while to at once begin to devote your time and thought to this. An aggregate of about four hundred dollars in cash prizes isn't offered every day. Get busy!

Admission 25c a Person

At Door 50c

**GRAND PRIZE****—Masquerade Ball—**

Arranged by the

**Milwaukee-Bierbrauer Arbeiter  
Unterstützungs-Verein****Saturday, January 21st, 1911****at the Auditorium****\$300--in Cash Prizes--\$300****TICKETS 25c****At the Door 50c****Town Topics by the Town Crier**

Unhappy lies the head that fears a grand jury!

Beggs' cripples went all to pieces in Thursday night's snow storm. Such a street car system!

If you want to see what the minutemen of pure conscience looks like just run East Cords through a lemon squeezer.

Conquer Nahn has removed the cabinet of murder and suicide relics from the front office of the morgue. Good—It was a shame to put such grisly things where citizens, particularly women, have to go at times to identify relatives.

Ex-Clerk of Courts Cords has followed up his mean work toward his Socialist success by taking from the office various record books, which he claims as his private property. Clerk Young has had to get a court order to compel Small Potato Cords to return the alimony record book. Without it the clerks would have had to compile a new record from the various case records in the office—an interminable undertaking.

To silence public clamor over the killing of people by its clumsy cars, the Beags' outfit has installed air brakes on a few of its cars. With windy promises of more later. It now develops that the new air brakes are of cheap and poor construction during the recent victorious campaign.

and of a very low grade so far as service goes. They will not retain air, but leak so badly that cars stopped on hilly grades cannot be kept at a standstill and are liable to start up at any moment. Private ownership is always dangerous, for the main thing aimed at is cheapness, flimsiness, and profits. Milwaukee will never rest till it has municipal street cars.

**The People's Concert**

Don't neglect going to the people's concert at the Auditorium Sunday afternoon. It will be held in the big auditorium commencing at 3 o'clock. A wonderful program has been prepared, full of musical delights and the grandest compositions.

**Mayor Emil Seidel and Oscar Ameringer to Speak at Milwaukee Auditorium**

Great preparations are being made for a big mass meeting to be held at the Auditorium, Milwaukee, on Sunday evening, Jan. 8, in honor of the return to the city of Oscar Ameringer, variously known as the "Flying Dutchman from Oklahoma," the "Oklahoma Breeze," the "Oklahoma Cyclone," etc.

Mayor Emil Seidel will act as chairman. The meeting will also be in the nature of a reception to Ameringer, who is well liked in this city.

Ameringer rendered valiant services during the recent victorious campaign in Milwaukee. He proved himself to be one of the most original and efficient speakers in the Socialist propaganda field and made a distinct hit by his decidedly humorous, yet effective method of presenting Socialist arguments.

It will be necessary to come early to obtain a seat, as the hall will probably be crowded to the doors.

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**Stockholders' Annual Meeting**

To the Stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

You are hereby notified of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., to be held at the office of the company, Sixth and Chestnut streets, in the city and county of Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, on Thursday, Jan. 19, 1911, at 8 p. m., to elect a board of directors and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. For the purpose of such meeting the stock transfer books will be closed Jan. 15, 1911, at 6 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until Jan. 20, 1911, at 8 a. m.

A large attendance is necessary to insure a quorum, and as our stockholders are widely scattered all over the country, it is urged that all stockholders attend, either in person or by proxy. If you cannot attend this meeting personally, kindly assist the tabulation of the proxies and prevent delay in calling the meeting to order promptly at the time specified, by having enclosed proxy, properly filled out, filed with the secretary at the office of the company, not later than 3 o'clock p. m., Jan. 19, 1911.

Dated, Milwaukee, Jan. 3, 1911. H. W. BISTORIUS, Secretary.

Don't fail to attend or send proxy, as the question of publishing and financing a daily will be discussed and decided.

**FORM OF PROXY**

BE IT KNOWN, That I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ County, State of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby constitute and appoint \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ County, State of Wisconsin, to be my true and lawful substitute and proxy, for me, and in my name and stead, to vote at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the "Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company," to be held Jan. 19, 1911, or any and all adjourned meetings thereof, as fully as I could if I were personally present.

Witness my hand \_\_\_\_\_

Signed in presence of \_\_\_\_\_

**AMBRINGER MEETING**

at the AUDITORIUM

(ENGLEMAN HALL)

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1911**

8 p. m.

Oscar Ameringer and Mayor Seidel